

XIV.—*List of Diurnal Lepidoptera inhabiting the Nicobar Islands.*—By
J. WOOD-MASON, *Deputy Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta,*
and LIONEL DE NICÉVILLE.

[Received January 1st;—Read March 2nd, 1881.]

(With a Woodcut.)

In Mr. F. Moore's paper on 'The Lepidopterous Fauna of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands'* only 33 species of Rhopalocera are recorded from all the numerous islands of the latter group. The Museum has, during the past and present years, received from Mr. F. A. de Roepstorff several small collections of Nicobar butterflies numbering some 42 distinct species, of which 25 have not been previously recorded; and, since this paper was read, we have been indebted to the kindness and courtesy of Lieut.-Colonel T. Cadell, V. C., Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, for a collection consisting of very numerous individuals of about 23 species, eight of which we had not before obtained and five of which prove to be new to the Islands; so that in all there have passed through our hands, 47 species of which 30 are now for the first time recorded; this number, of which 4 are new to science and 3 are described as varieties of known forms, added to the 34 previously recorded brings up the total of species known from these islands to 64.

In the absence of *Danaïs chrysippus* one cannot help speculating as to what Nicobar females of *Hypolimnna misippus* may be like: are they dark-coloured like the males or do they mimic some other red *Danaïs*?

LEPIDOPTERA RHOPALOCERA.

Family NYMPHALIDÆ.

Subfamily DANAINÆ.

1. DANAIS LIMNIACE.

Pap. limniace, Cramer, *Pap. Exot.*, 1775, vol. i, pl. 59, figs. D, E.

Nankowri Island (*Moore*). One male and two females from Kamorta (*Colonel Cadell*).

2. DANAIS AGLEOIDES.

D. agleoides, Felder, *Wien. Entom. Monatschr.*, 1860, vol. iv, p. 398, ♂; *Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien*, 1862, vol. xii, p. 486; *non* Boisd.

D. grammica, Moore, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1877, p. 581.

Four males and six females from Nankowri, one male from Great Nicobar (Sambelong), and two males and one female from Kar Nicobar, all absolutely identical in structure, markings, and colour with one another

* *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1877, p. 580.

and with specimens from Rangoon (*J. W.-M.*); and Felder states that his specimens from the Great Nicobar agree with the typical ones from Malacca in the Malay peninsula.

The specimens obtained by Mr. Meldola on Kamorta Island doubtless belong to this species and not to *D. grammica* (Boisduval), which is apparently restricted to South India and Ceylon (*D. ceylanica*): it is, to say the least, improbable that two such closely allied varieties should inhabit the same limited area (Kamorta, Nankowri, Great Nicobar, and Kar Nicobar Islands). Nankowri, Kamorta, and Trinkut Islands (*Colonel Cadell*).

3. *DANAIS SIMILIS*, var. *NICOBARICA*, nov.



Upperside.

♀.

Underside.

♂. ♀. Nearest to *D. exproptta*, Butler, from Ceylon, from the figure* of which species (probably that of a female, though the sex is not stated) it differs, *in the anterior wing*, in having the streak in the base of the interno-median area broader, occupying all but the entire breadth of the space, shorter, and marked along the middle by a linear streak (instead of being divided into two long and narrow streaks connected at the base only); and, *in the posterior wing*, in having the cell entirely subdiaphanous greenish or bluish white except for two excessively fine and faint longitudinal and apically-divergent dusky lines much as in *D. juvena* (instead of being divided by two very broad and black ones into two streaks, the posterior of which is strongly recurved at its free end), the discal series of bluish streaks immediately beyond the cell much narrower and shorter, and the ground-colour around them consequently of greater extent and giving to this portion of the wing a much darker appearance, again much as in *D. juvena*.

The male differs from the female in the bluish markings of both wings being of a much deeper shade and, with the exceptions to be stated, larger;

* Moore, 'Lep. Ceylon,' pl. 2, fig. 2, ♀.

in the anterior wing being narrower and externally slightly emarginate (instead of well-rounded), with its outer submarginal series of spots reduced to small specks, and the three posterior ones of its inner series externally distinctly tridentate; and in the posterior wing being also apparently somewhat narrower and less rounded externally, with both series of submarginal spots much smaller,—with its two posterior veins margined on both sides with fuscous of a far lighter and duller tint than the rest of the ground,—and with the submedian one of them more prominent with the wing-membrane on each side of it raised into a slight fold and the two light streaks that bound it dirty whitey-brown: the male of this species is, in fact, provided with a distinct, though little-specialized, sexual mark or scent-gland.

Length of anterior wing, ♂ 1·5, ♀ 1·55; whence expanse = ♂ 3·1, ♀ 3·2 inches.

One male and three females, the latter agreeing exactly with one another, from Great Nicobar.

D. vulgaris, Butler, from Upper Tenasserim, Malacca, and Borneo, *D. exprompta* from Ceylon, *D. juvena* from Java, and *D. nicobarica* from the Nicobars appear to us to be only constant geographical varieties of *D. similis* from Formosa and China. Mr. Butler in describing the first-named species (Ent. Month. Mag., 1874, vol. xi, p. 164) gives 'Nepal, Bengal' as localities for it in addition to Singapur and Borneo. This is probably a mistake; we have seen no specimen of it from any region further to the west than Upper Tenasserim.

4. DANAIIS PLEXIPPUS.

One male and two females from Nankowri Island; five males from Kar Nicobar; also Kamorta (*Moore*). Numerous specimens of both sexes from Kamorta and Nankowri (*Colonel Cadell*).

5. DANAIIS HEGESIPPUS, var. NESIPPUS.

D. nesippus, Felder, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, 1862, vol. xii, p. 486, ♂; Reise Novara, Lep., p. 347, ♂ ♀.

Four males and five females from Nankowri Island; and Great Nicobar (*Felder*).

6. EUPLEA (MACROPLEA) PHÆBUS.

Euplea phæbus, Butler, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866, p. 270, ♂ ♀.

Macroplea phæbus, Butler, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zoology, 1878, vol. xiv, p. 292.

One very fine male from Kar Nicobar Island agreeing (except in its rather larger size, its expanse being 5·3 inches) exactly with continental specimens from Cherra Punji.

7. *EUPLEA* (SALPINX) NOVARÆ.

Euplea novaræ, Felder, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, 1862, vol. xii, p. 482, ♂; id., Reise Novara, Lep., p. 317, pl. 39, fig. 7, ♂.

Kar Nicobar (*Felder*).

8. *EUPLEA* ESPERI.

Euplea esperi, Felder, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, 1862, vol. xii, p. 482, ♀, from Kar Nicobar.

Euplea frauenfeldii, Id., ibid., p. 479, ♂, from Ceylon; Reise Novara, Lep., p. 342, ♂ ♀, pl. 41, fig. 4, ♂, from Ceylon!

Euplea felderi, Butler, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866, p. 275, ♀, from Sumatra.

Euplea lorquinii, Felder, Reise Novara, Lep., p. 340, ♂ ♀, from Southern China.

Two males and two females from Pulo Kondul; three males and a female from Kamorta; and six males and three females from Trinkut Islands.

Of the males from Pulo Kondul, one differs from the specimen described and figured by Felder in the 'Novara Reise' solely in presenting no trace of a cellular spot in either wing, in having a minute whitish dot intercalated between the first and second and another larger added at the posterior end of the submarginal series of spots on the upperside, and a short linear cellular mark in the right wing only (instead of a geminated one in both wings) with a still shorter streak (obsolete in the left) beyond it on the underside, of the anterior pair of wings; and in there being only a very indistinct cellular point present in the right wing, and in the minute geminated spot (= the foremost of the submarginal series) between the third median veinlet and the discoidal vein being absent from both wings, of the posterior pair on the underside. The other male differs from the preceding in having, on the upperside of both anterior wings, distinct shadows of the rounded white cellular spots of the underside, the second dot in the submarginal series absent, the two discal spots larger, and, on the underside, a discal oval violet-white spot just behind the subcostal followed from before backwards by two linear marks beyond the end of the cell, all three faintly marked on the upperside and larger in the left than in the right wing; on the underside of the posterior wings it presents a distinct rounded cellular spot smaller than those of the anterior wings and a submarginal series of minute dots commencing in one wing with the geminated one, in the other between the two discoidal veinlets and both ending between the submedian and first median veinlet; and on the upperside, no trace of cellular spots, but the submarginal series much as below. The two females differ from one another chiefly in the size of the markings, and from Felder's description in having, on the upperside, three discal white spots (one cellular) with a streak in front of the two extra-cellular ones, eight submarginal ones with, in one specimen, two linear dashes between the first of the series and the subcostal spot, and, on

the underside, a small spot and, in the next cell but one, a linear streak behind the second subcostal spot.

The three males from Kamorta differ from the second of those described above in having the second submarginal dot in the anterior wings more often present than not, a double series of marginal spots in the posterior wing, and all the spots larger and more prominent; the female has no second subcostal spot and the cellular spot in the anterior wings is rounded.

Of the six males and three females from Trinkut, the former also agree with the second of the two from Pulo Kondul in the anterior wings, differing in the great development and prominence of the two marginal series of spots in the posterior ones; the females differ from those of Kondul Island in no respect of any moment.

All the specimens differ from the continental variety *E. lonquini* in the wings being merely glossed with dark purple-violet, and not "*vivide violaceo-cyaneo suffusæ*."

9. EUPLŒA CAMORTA.

E. camorta, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877, p. 582, ♂.

Two males and two females from Nankowri Island; two males and one female from Katschall Island; three males and one female from Kar Nicobar; one female from Kamorta Island; and two females from the Great Nicobar.

The males from all the islands shew no variation whatever, all have the basal dark portion of both wings glossed with very dark blue-violet. The females, however, present considerable variation. Those from Nankowri differ from their males only in the subcostal spot on the anterior wing below showing through on the upperside. The one from Katschall is exactly like its male, except in the absence of the usual sexual characters. The Kar Nicobar specimen shows the subcostal spot and another just outside the cell between the second and third median veinlets on the upperside, and a spot between the two branches of the subcostal on the posterior wing; there are also two small indistinct specks near the apex of the anterior wing, the posterior of which only is visible below. That from Kamorta is altogether much paler, the borders to both wings being pale fawn-colour; it has the subcostal and cell-spots on the upperside of the anterior wing. The Great Nicobar females are the most aberrant of all: the anterior wing has on the upperside an increasing series of three subapical spots, a spot at the end of the cell and another just outside it between the second and third median veinlets, and the subcostal spot; and the posterior, a prominent spot between the two branches of the subcostal; all these spots (which are coincident with spots on the underside) are violet-white; on the underside of the anterior wing the spot in the cell, the subcostal one above it, the three subapical ones, an increasing series of spots outside

the cell, one in each median interspace, and a large patch below the median vein are all very prominent and (except the three subapical ones, which are whitish above) violet-white; in all the other specimens seen (except the Kar Nicobar one, which has five) and described, there are only four spots; in these there are eight.

10. *EUPLŒA* (*CRASTIA*) *SIMULATRIX*, n. sp.

♂. Wings above spotless black-fuscous suffused with the deepest violet-blue, externally tolerably broadly bordered with paler unglossed fuscous.

Posterior wing with an oval patch of iridescent lighter modified scales occupying about the second and third fifths of the length of the organ, extending from the middle of the discoidal cell to the middle of the interspace between the costal and subcostal veins at its widest part, and bounded in front by an indistinct streak of cretaceous white; and with the wing-membrane in front of this oval patch and of the apical portion of the first subcostal branch cinereous.

Wings below lighter and less sombrely coloured, their dark basal portions being distinctly glossed with purple-violet, more broadly bordered with paler fuscous, and marked with prominent spots and streaks.

Anterior wing with eight spots, *viz.*, a subapical series of three dots, the posterior of which is equal to the other two taken together, a somewhat elongated large spot between the first and second median veinlets, nearly pure white; a reversed comma-shaped spot near the end of the cell, a rounded one and a short linear streak beyond it, the former between the second and third median veinlets and the latter between the second median veinlet and the discoidal vein, and a subcostal spot on a level with the end of the cell, bluish or violet white; with a streak pointed at both ends in the middle of the interno-median area, and, posterior to this, a similarly shaped and placed patch divided by the submedian vein, cretaceous-white; and with the sutural cell behind the whitey-brown patch cinereous and satiny.

Posterior wing with a submarginal series of minute violet-white dots, a cellular spot and a curvilinear series of six just outside it, bluish white, in addition to the usual basal dots.

Length of anterior wing, 1·8; whence expanse = 3·7 inches.

A single specimen from Great Nicobar. On the upperside, it very closely resembles *E. camorta*, of which it is in all probability a mimic, differing from that species, however, in its rather darker and more sombre hue and in being devoid of a silky sexual streak, and on the underside in the presence of a submarginal series of dots in the posterior wing.

Subfamily SATYRINÆ.

11. MYCALESIS (ORSOTRIENÆ) MEDUS.

Papilio medus, Fabricius, Syst. Ent., 1775, p. 488.

„ *hesione*, Cramer, Pap. Exot., 1775, vol. i, pl. 11, figs. C, D.

Orsotriena medus, Moore, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1880, p. 160.

One male from Katschall Island; a male and a female from Great Nicobar; a female from Nankowri Island; and Kamorta Island (*Moore*). Numerous specimens from Nankowri and Kamorta Islands (*Col. Cadell*).

12. MYCALESIS (CALYSISME) DRUSIA.

Pap. drusia, Cramer, Pap. Exot., 1775, vol. i, pl. 84, figs. C, D, ♀.

Mycalesis drusia, Butler, Cat. *Satyridæ*, B. M., 1868, p. 133; id., Cat. Fabrician Lep. B. M., 1869, p. 33.

Calysisme drusia, Moore, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1880, p. 161.

Five males and three females from Nancowry Island; one male each from Katschall and Kar Nicobar Islands; one female from Great Nicobar; and Kamorta Island (*Moore*). Numerous specimens ♂ ♀ Kamorta and Nankowri (*Col. Cadell*).

13. ELYMNIAS MIMUS, n. sp.

♂. Wings above black fuscous of a fuliginous tint somewhat paler on the costal margin of the anterior wing, still paler at the apex of the same wing, and on the outer margins of all the wings, the extreme edges and the points of the lobes of which margins are again darker; with the incisural cilia whitish.

Wings beneath brownish, coarsely and confluent striated with rich dark chestnut for their basal two-thirds, whence both wings become suddenly lighter owing to the striation being more rare as well as lighter coloured.

Anterior wing with the outer margin of the closely striated portion sharply defined, and angulated outwards between the first and second discoidal veinlets; and with the ground colour immediately beyond the anterior and shorter of the two lines forming the angulated outline of the basal portion whitish.

Posterior wing with the ground beyond the chestnut base pale sepia passing to whitish around the outer-marginal ocelli, obscurely and rarely striated before, but more richly and closely at the outer margin beyond the ocelli with vandyke-brown; and with seven suboval black ocelli occupying the same positions as those of *E. dusara*, of which the second is the largest of all but only slightly larger than the fifth, the first is subequal to the sixth, and the third, fourth, and seventh (which touches the sixth in the same cell) are subequal and much smaller than the rest, the first and

second have a white pupil (which in the latter is eccentric) irrorated at the edges with light metallic greenish-blue scales, and the rest have the pupil almond-shaped with some mauve-coloured irrorations on and around its inner end.

♀. Wings above much lighter, with a submarginal whitey-brown common band which passes straight across both wings from near the anal angle of the posterior one to the second branch of the discoidal vein of the anterior, at which point it turns sharply off at a right angle to the costal margin; with the light intervals between the striations of the underside visible as light bars on the anterior margin, and the apical dark portion lighter than the basal, of the anterior wing; and with two infuscations (less perceptible in the darker male) on the posterior wing corresponding to the fifth and sixth ocelli of the underside.

Wings below lighter, with the anastomosing chestnut stræ less confluent permitting more of the ground-colour to be seen; and with the anterior ocellus larger and much diffused circumferentially, the second with the pupil rudimentary, and the third larger than the fourth.

Length of anterior wing ♂ 1·3, ♀ 1·4; whence expanse = ♂ 2·7, ♀ 2·9 inches.

One male from Kar Nicobar and one female from Pulo Kondul.

Closely allied to *E. dusara* (*panthera*, Fabr.), Horsfield, Cat. Lep. E. I. Co., 1829, pl. v, figs. 7, 7a, ♀ (no description), from which it would appear to differ in having the light band of the anterior wing distinctly angulated and the costal margin of the same barred with lighter, in its more highly developed and unequal ocelli, in the more abrupt definition of the basal chestnut from the rest of the underside, and apparently also in its more strongly lobed wing-margins and finer tails.

It in all probability mimics *Euplœa camorta*, a species which abounds on all the islands of the Nicobar group.

Subfamily NYMPHALINÆ.

14. CETHOSIA NIKOBARICA.

C. nikobarica, Felder, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, 1862, vol. xii, p. 484, ♂; id., Reise Novara, Lep., pl. 48, figs. 7, 8, ♂; Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877, p. 583, ♀.

Five males and five females from Nankowri Island; one female from Great Nicobar; and two females from Pulo Kondul Island.

This species is equally common at Port Blair, specimens from which place are absolutely identical with those before us from the Nicobars.

15. CIRRHOCROA NIKOBARICA, n. sp.

♂. Wings above bright fulvous powdered with fuscous scales at the bases, and along each side of the discocellular veinlets.

Anterior wings with the costal margin narrowly, the apex broadly, and the external margin decreasingly fuscous, and with a small obscure patch of fuscous scales near the inner angle.

Posterior wings with a thin discal striga somewhat discontinuous and nearly straight anteriorly but zigzagged posteriorly, seven rather large rounded spots, and a short streak between the median and discoidal veins in the same line as the spots, black, and beyond the spots three regularly engrailed fuscous strigæ, one of which is marginal and the innermost of which is the darkest and is connected with the discal thin striga by the dark brown margins of the veins, with the usual white blotch between the anterior black spot and the discal striga, with the dusky fulvous interval between the two outermost marginal fuscous strigæ continued for a short distance on to the fuscous margin of the anterior wing at the inner angle.

Wings beneath much paler, all faintly suffused with lilac, with a common opalescent discal band inwardly bounded with dusky, scarcely perceptible in the anterior ones but prominent in the posterior, in which it is nearly straight externally but dentate internally.

Posterior wings with five of the black spots of the upperside (two interspaces being devoid of a spot) smaller than above, seated, the foremost one wholly, the second and last (which is twinned) partially, upon a dusky ground, the remaining ones upon fulvous of a brighter shade than the rest of the wing; beyond the spots with two opalescent lunular bands, the first the broader and internally margined with diffused dusky and the second the narrower and sharply defined, both of which bands are continued faintly and diffusely on to the anterior wings; and with the usual basal and discocellular pale fuscous marks.

Length of anterior wing 1·2; whence expanse = 2·5 inches.

A single specimen from Great Nicobar.

Apparently most nearly allied to *C. malaya*, Felder, from the Malay Peninsula.

16. MESSARAS ERYMANTHIS, var. NIKOBARICA.

M. erymanthis, var. *nikobarica*, Felder, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, 1862, vol. xii, p. 486.

Great Nicobar (*Felder*), one male from Kamorta (*Col. Cadell*).

17. ATELLA ALCIPPE.

One very small male from Katschall Island.

18. PYRAMEIS CARDUI.

Papilio cardui, Linnæus, Syst. Nat., 1767, I, 2, p. 774.

One male from Kamorta (*Col. Cadell*).

19. JUNONIA ASTERIE, var. NIKOBARIENSIS.

J. asterie, var. *nikobariensis*, Felder, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, 1862, vol. xii, p. 482.

Kar Nicobar (*Felder*).

20. JUNONIA LAOMEDIA.

Four males and five females from Nankowri (*A. de R.*) and Kamorta (*Col. Cadell*).

21. HYPOLIMNAS MISIPPUS.

Two males, but no females as yet, from Nankowri or any other island.

22. HYPOLIMNAS BOLINA.

One male from the Great Nicobar; and Tillangschong Island (*Felder*).

23. NEPTIS NICOBARICA.

N. nicobarica, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877, p. 586, ♂ ♀.

Numerous males and females from Nankowri Island, one female each from Nankowri (*Col. Cadell*), Kamorta, and Kar Nicobar Islands, and Takoin.

24. NEPTIS MATUTA.

N. matuta, Hübner, Felder, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, 1862, vol. xii, p. 483.

Nankowri Island (*Felder*).

25. NEPTIS MANANDA, Moore.

N. mananda, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877, p. 586, ♂ ♀; pl. lviii, fig. 4, ♀.

One female from Kar Nicobar Island. It agrees with Port Blair (Andaman) specimens, except that the markings are pure instead of ochreous white, and the subbasal band of posterior wing is wider.

26. TANAECIA CIBARITIS.

One female from Nankowri Island identical with Port Blair specimens.

Family ERYCINIDÆ.

27. ABISARA BIFASCIATA.

A. bifasciata, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877, p. 587; pl. lviii, fig. 1, ♀.

One male from Kar Nicobar Island. It differs from female specimens (the Museum has as yet received no males) from Port Blair in the markings on both upper and underside being dusky greenish instead of pure white; the upperside is also brilliantly suffused with purple, especially on the posterior wing; the female shows no trace of this colour.

Subfamily LYCÆNIDÆ.

28. CURETIS THETYS.

A single female of this variable and widely distributed species from Nankowri Island, and another from Trinkut (*Col. Cadell*).

29. CASTALIUS MANLUENA.

Lycæna manluena, Felder, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, 1862, vol. xii, p. 484, ♀.

Kondul Island (*Felder*).

30. LAMPIDES ÆLIANUS.

Two males and a female from Kamorta, Trinkut (*Col. Cadell*), and Nankowri Islands all extremely pale, especially below.

31. LAMPIDES PANDAVA.

Numerous specimens from Nankowri (*Col. Cadell* and *A. de R.*) and Katschall Islands (*A. de R.*); Nankowri and Kamorta (*Moore*); Trinkut and Kamorta Islands and Takoin (*Col. Cadell*).

32. LAMPIDES STRABO.

Three males from Nankowri (*Col. Cadell* and *A. de R.*); two males Trinkut, one male Kamorta, and one female Takoin (*Col. Cadell*).

33. LAMPIDES PARRHASIUS.

Lycæna parrhasius, (Fabr.), Horsfield, Cat. Lep. E. I. Co., 1829, p. 86, ♂ ♀.

A male from Nankowri.

34. LAMPIDES PLATO, var. NICOBARICUS.

Numerous males and females from Nankowri (*A. de R.*); Kamorta, Nankowri, and Trinkut, (*Col. Cadell*).

The males differ from specimens of the same sex from Calcutta, Sikkim, S. India, Ceylon, and Bombay in the greater extent of the blue on the anterior wing, the broad black outer border of which does not stretch back towards the middle of the costa in the manner described by Horsfield.

35. LAMPIDES PLUMBEOMICANS, var. NICOBARICUS.

L. plumbeomicans, Wood-Mason and de Nicéville, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng., vol. xlix, pt. 2, 1880, p. 231, ♂ ♀.

One male from Katschall Island differing from Andaman (Port Blair) specimens in having the underside purplish slate-colour, the marginal and submarginal macular fasciæ more distinct, iron-grey, narrower, and separated by a wider space of the ground-colour from the discal fasciæ; in

having a very much larger subanal black spot, which is more broadly encircled with brighter orange; and in having all the fasciæ more sharply defined.

36. LAMPIDES CNEJUS.

Kamorta (*Moore*).

37. LAMPIDES KINKURKA.

Lycæna kinkurka, Felder, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, 1862, vol. xii, p. 481; id., Novara Reise, Lep., p. 273, pl. 34, figs. 24, 25, ♀.

Kar Nicobar (*Felder*); and Nankowri (*Moore*).

38. LAMPIDES KANKENA.

Lycæna kankena, Felder, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, 1862, vol. xii, p. 481, ♂; id., Reise Novara, Lep., p. 270, pl. 34, fig. 37, ♂.

Kar Nicobar (*Felder*).

39. LAMPIDES KONDULANA.

Lycæna kondulana, Felder, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, 1862, vol. xii, p. 484, ♂; id., Reise Novara, Lep., p. 271, pl. 34, fig. 6, ♂.

Kondul Island (*Felder*).

40. LAMPIDES MACROPHTHALMA.

Lycæna macrophthalma, Felder, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, 1862, vol. xii, p. 483, ♂; id., Reise Novara, Lep., p. 275, pl. 34, fig. 35, ♂.

Pulo Milo (*Felder*).

41. LAMPIDES ROSIMON.

Pap. rosimon, Fabr., Syst. Entom., 1775, p. 523.

A single bad specimen from Nankowri (*Col. Cadell*).

42. POLYOMMATUS KARSANDRA.

P. karsandra, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1865, p. 505, n. 106; pl. 31, fig. 7.

One female from Kamorta (*Col. Cadell*).

43. POLYOMMATUS SANGRA.

P. sangra, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1865, p. 772; pl. 41, fig. 8, ♂.

Kamorta Island (*Moore*).

44. HYPOLYCÆNA THECLOIDES.

Myrina thecloides, Felder, Wien. Entom. Monatschr., 1860, vol. iv, p. 395, ♂; *Hypolycæna thecloides*, Hewitson, Ill. D. Lep., *Lyc.*, pl. 22, figs. 9, 10, ♂.

One male from Katschall and two from Nankowri Islands; Malay Peninsula (*Felder*); and Singapore (*Hewitson*).

45. SITHON SUGRIVA, var. ARECA.

S. sugriva, var. *areca*, Wood-Mason and de Nicéville, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1880, vol. xlix., pt. 2, p. 232, ♂ ♀.

Kar Nicobar (*Felder*).

46. SITHON KAMORTA.

Myrina kamorta, Felder, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, 1862, vol. xii, p. 485, ♀.—Wood-Mason and de Nicéville, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1880, vol. xlix, pt. 2, p. 233, ♂.

One male each from Nankowri and Kar Nicobar Islands; and Great Nicobar (*Felder*).

47. DEUDORIX ORSEIS.

Kamorta (*Moore*).

48. MYRINA ATYMNUS.

Three males from Nankowri Island (*Col. Cadell* and *A. de R.*).

Family PAPILIONIDÆ.

Subfamily PIERINÆ.

49. TERIAS HECABE.

Katschall, Trinkut, and Nankowri Islands; and Takoin, probably a small village near the settlement. Very common.

50. TERIAS NIKOBARIENSIS.

T. nikobariensis, Felder, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, 1862, vol. xii, p. 480.

We have at last received from Kamorta, through the kindness and courtesy of Col. Cadell, V. C., Chief Commr. of the Andamans and Nicobars, 10 specimens all males, which are no doubt referrible to this species; in one specimen only, however, is the external margin of the posterior wings narrowly and obsoletely bordered with fuscous, the border being reduced to dots sometimes so small as to be barely visible and connected or not with one another by a few fuscous scales; the colour of the specimens is bright lemon-yellow. Kar Nicobar (*Felder*).

51. TERIAS DRONA.

T. drona, Horsfield, Cat. Lep. E. I. Co., 1829, p. 137, pl. 1, fig. 13.

Two males and three females from Kamorta and one female from Nankowri (*Colonel Cadell*).

52. *TACHYRIS PAULINA*, var. *GALATHEA*.

Pieris galathea, Felder, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien., 1862, vol. xii, p. 485, ♂.

Two males from Nankowri and Katschall Islands, both having a round spot of black scales between the 2nd and 3rd median veinlets on both sides of the anterior wing, the remains of the intense black spot occupying the same position in the females of typical *T. paulina*; and Great Nicobar (Felder).

53. *TACHYRIS PANDA*.

Pieris panda, Godt., Snellen v. Vollenhoven, Faune Entom. Arch. Indo-Néerland., 2 me. Monogr., Fam. des *Piérides*, p. 44, ♂ ♀.

A male from Great Nicobar agreeing perfectly with Vollenhoven's description; Java (*Horsfield, Vollenhoven*).

54. *CATOPSILIA CROCALE*.

Kamorta Island (*Moore*).

55. *PIERIS CORONIS*, var. *LICHENOSA*.

P. lichenosa, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877, p. 591.

One male from Kar Nicobar Island.

Subfamily PAPILIONINÆ.

56. *PAPILIO ARISTOLOCHIE*, var. *CAMORTA*.

P. aristolochiæ, var. *camorta*, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877, p. 592, ♀.

Three males and two females from Nankowri Island; three males and one female from Kar Nicobar Island; two males from Great Nicobar Island; and Kamorta (*Moore*).

57. *PAPILIO POLYTES*, var. *NIKOBARUS*.

P. pammon, var. *nikobarus*, Felder, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, 1862, vol. xii, p. 483, ♀.

One male and two females from Nankowri Island; seven males from Pulu Kondul; two males and one female from Kamorta Island; two females from Kar Nicobar; and two males Takoin (*Col. Cadell*).

All the females from all the islands are of the First Form, *i. e.*, like the males. The male specimens from Pulu Kondul all have on the underside of the posterior wing external to the discal white macular band a series of irregular patches of beautiful blue scales, which forms a very distinct blue macular band across the wing.

58. *PAPILIO AGAMEMNON*.

Kamorta Island (*Moore*).

Family HESPERIDÆ.

59. TAGIADES HELFERI.

Pterygospidea helferi, Felder, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, 1860, vol. xii, p. 483, ♂.

Pulo Milo (*Felder*).

60. TAGIADES RAVI.

One male from Nankowri Island.

61. HESPERIA MATHIAS.

Hesperia mathias, (Fabr.), Butler, Cat. Fabr. Lep. Brit. Mus., 1869, p. 275, pl. 3, fig. 8, ♂.

Kamorta Island (*Moore*).

62. HESPERIA COLACA.

Two females, one from Kamorta (*Col. Cadell*) and one from Nankowri Island (*A. de R.*).

63. PAMPHILA PALMARUM.

Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 690, pl. 45, figs. 6, 7, ♂ ♀, from Calcutta.

Two males from Katschall and Nankowri Islands, agreeing perfectly with Calcutta specimens.

64. TELEGONUS THYRSIS.

Pap. thyrsis, Fab., Syst. Ent. 1775, p. 532; *Hesperia pandia*, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1865, p. 790.

One male (*Col. Cadell*).
